# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1809. [No. 2411.


*Sales at Vendue.*

Every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
*Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

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Cottom and Stewart
*Have just published their*
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

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Just Published,
*BY COTTOM AND STEWART,*
And for sale at their Store,
*(Price One Dollar)*
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

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Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
*Has Received,*
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

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Just Published,
*For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,*
THE LAWYER;
OR,
*Man as he ought not to be.*
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

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WASHINGTON TAVERN,
*LEESBURG.*
THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
*A. B.* The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.
James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

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JUST RECEIVED
*By the Subscriber,*
A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.
Thomas Patten.
March 1.

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For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
*Thomas Cole, Master;*
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

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For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP
*WILLIAM AND JOHN,*
THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.
*AND*

SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.
Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to
James Patton.
*WHO HAS FOR SALE,*
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

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FOR FREIGHT,

*The substantial and fast-sailing*
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,00 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to
Lawrason and Fowle,
*Who have for sale, afloat,*
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries. *Also, just landed,*
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. d

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NOTICE.
THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.
March 3 d

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Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained | $ 1,086 |
| Former gain, | 21,144 |
| Total | $ 22,230 |

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars
Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.
Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.
Robert Gray.
Feb. 27.

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Rabbit-Skins.
I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.
John G. Ladd.
March 1.

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Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens,
*Price One Dollar—*
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
*A general assortment of*
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
*AND*
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

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NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*
George M'Munn.
October 13.

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JUST RECEIVED
*For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;*
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

*By LINDLEY MURRAY.*

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
*Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
*British Critic, July* 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan.* 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
*The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September,* 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
*Evangelical Magazine, Oct* 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.
*Also,*
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

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FOR SALE,

The Schooner Craft
NELLY,
Burthen about 26 tons, now in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to
John G. Ladd.
March 20. d

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WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
*Apply to the Printer.*
March 20. d

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JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.
Newton Keene.
May 16. tf

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SALT.
3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
John G. Ladd,
March 17. d

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Public Sale.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alexander Henderson, jun executed to Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the first Monday in April next, before the Court-House door, in the town of Dumfries, the property therein specified. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
Daniel Carmichael, *Agent,*
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17. ots.

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*Carpenters, Laborers and Timber*
WANTED at the Washington bridge, Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the bridge.
March 13. 10t

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☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession. Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.
*Elisha C. Dick.*
February 27.

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TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
*Executor of John Watts.*
Jan 2.

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☞ TUITION.
THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.
Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

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NOTICE.
THE subscriber has the honour to inform the public that having made new arrangements with Mr *J Cowing*, he is thereby enabled to attend scholars out of the Academy of Mr *J Cowing*; he will wait on them at their houses, or in the other Academies if desired.
His moderate terms as well as success in teaching the *French Language*, make him hope, that he will still be encouraged by granting him confidence and patronage.
For terms apply to Mr *J Cowing*, or to the subscriber, at his lodging, at the Indian Queen Tavern.
F. Tschiffely.
N B. He will also teach the German and Italian, if wanted.
March 20. law3t

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

*For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

## AURELIUS No. III.

THE Christian religion has been held by some of our prominent politicians, not only as unnecessary to the happiness and well being of society, but as entirely derogatory to the dignity of man—a sort of priestcraft, designed only to keep the slaves of the world in order. The most luminous professor of this demoralizing dogma is the man who has just retir d from an exalted station—the man who of all others in the society should have been the last, from his elevated station, being the guardian of the public happiness, his advanced age and his talents, to have countenanced, or rather professed a doctrine, so much at variance with his own happiness, with the happiness of the Christian nation whom he governed, and with a due discharge of the duties of his office. With this *great example* of infidelity before him, every conceited coxcomb who has courage enough to avow himself an *Atheist* or a *Deist*, and effrontery enough to sport the old hacknied and long since exploded arguments in favor of it, deems himself a *Philosopher*, a *Legislator*, entitled to the public confidence, and well qualified to take upon himself the arduous task of making laws for the regulation of morals, of life, liberty and property, the dearest rights of his fellow citizens. It is not unusual to find amongst such men a preference given to all the wild excesses of sensual indulgence, to the profession of the mild principles of the gospel; and him who should prefer a resort to the church, the house consecrated to the worship of the Author of his Being, to that of the theatre, or any other place of sensual amusement, ridiculed for his enthusiasm or his bigotry. Infatuated men! are you sensible that by your licentious ridicule of the [illegible] your *affecting* to disbelieve it, and thereby bringing it into contempt, you are weakening the power of conscience over men, undermining the strongest pillars of human society, striking a mortal blow at public order and public happiness—for on the belief and on the practice of the principles inculcated by this divine institution, depend all the obligations of an oath; remove these and courts of justice would cease to exist, controversies between man and man could not be decided, nor life, liberty or property be safe. You who deny the truth of the gospel, and it is to be feared there are too many of all ranks of this description, merely because you choose to shut your eyes against the most dazzling lights, your ears against the most persuasive eloquence, are acting a part perhaps without seeing it, (the consequences of which cannot but be destruction to your own happiness) which renders you the public enemies of society. The best security we have against the commission of crimes which human laws cannot reach, is the dread of an invisible power and those punishments which a Christian believes awaits him hereafter; remove this dread from the minds of men and you break down all the fences to religion and morality, you embolden the designs of the wicked, you strengthen the hands of the assassin and jeopardise the safety of society: you deny the gospel, you scorn the church, you set up *theatres*, and other exhibitions of amusement, as better schools of morality, and expect mankind to act most correctly when freest from religious restraint—vain expectation! contradicted by the experience of ages. If there were no religious assemblies, no sacred institutions, no days appointed for the worship of him to whom all are bound to give account; were those sacred *temples* deserted, that *belief* discarded which some deem it all important strictly to adhere to, we should all of us degenerate into a barbarous race, from whom every sort of violence & extravagance might be dreaded.

From what has been said it irresistably follows as a self-evident proposition, that the general welfare absolutely calls aloud upon society to discountenance such irreligious and deleterious principles as are avowed by our modern *philosophers*, our *deists* and *scoffers* of religion. He who would be hardy enough to turn truth or honesty into ridicule would be hooted at by every one, and regarded by those more attentive to their interest as a dangerous member of society, for whose expulsion, or punishment, the whole society should unite—yet he, a thousand times more dangerous, who denies the being of a God, and the truth of the Gospel, instituted by Omniscience for the happiness of man, who exhibits every indication of a perverted understading and a depraved heart, by treating religion and morals with every sort of disrespect and levity, is too frequently countenanced by society—*even religious societies*—ushered into offices of high responsibility, and intrusted with the momentous affairs of state—with the fortunes, the happiness, and the destinies of his country.

The history of all nations, bear ample testimony to the fact, that the progress of vice has ever been contemporaneous with the progress of infidelity—the nature of man and his predisposition to evil being always the same. It is then no mean motive to presume that from the progress of infidelity in Virginia has resulted that progress of vice which we see manifested upon the public records.* To make religion be respected by its votaries it has ever been deemed indispensable that the sovereign authority should set the example, otherwise, that which the sovereign power, the guardians of the public happiness, disregards, will be viewed by individuals as of no importance. In Virginia, as has been before observed, the legislative acts have been rather against religion, hence it may be fairly concluded that in the *General Assembly* infidelity and its *contemporaries*, *immorality* and *injustice* have been predominant; and to this plain syllogism may be attributed the extraordinary interference with private rights and individual contracts to be found in the late law respecting judgments and executions, the impolicy and injustice of which well be hereafter considered.

AURELIUS.

*Fairfax, March*, 1809.

* NOTE.—From a late statement of a committee of the Legislature of the number of Criminals received from all parts of the state at the Penitentiary, for the last eight years, their numbers have increased in a ratio of nearly 3 to 1—exhibiting a progress of vice bearing no parallel to the progress of population, and which must be ascribed to a different cause.

## *Senate of the United States.*

FEBRUARY 24.

DEBATE ON THE NEW DUTY BILL.

### MR. LLOYD's SPEECH.

[CONCLUDED.]

The gentleman from Maryland proceeds to shew the diminution of the public debt, by an average of five millions of dollars a year, and then states, that "besides having paid off thirty three millions of dollars of the public debt, we have relieved ourselves thereby, from the payment of an annual interest of two millions of dollars." And says, "these two items together making seven millions of dollars will operate in effect for any purposes now required, as so much received. But we have other resources, the laws of the last session authorise the articles of sugar, coffee, teas, pepper and certain wines to be deposited in the public stores, until wanted for exportation. Those articles will now be required for consumption, and presuming that as much thereof will be consumed as in former years, we may fairly count on the following duties being collected—to wit: on sugar, &c. including public lands, $ 4,668,000. Nor is this all; it is a well known fact, which will not be contradicted by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the importations from India and China, have in the present year, been equal to that of any preceding year; nor has the importation of dry goods from England, during the present year, been so much less than former years, as materially to affect the revenue. On the whole, Mr. President, I believe that the receipts for the year 1809, may with safety be calculated on, as at least 12 millions of dollars, from which nothing being payable towards the principal of the public debt, we may count the actual supply to the treasury as equal to any preceding year.

"Let us take a view of the customary expenditures of the government for the year 1809: civil list, &c. including one million for new regiments $ 3,675,000. If the gentleman from Delaware will not admit any of my calculations, he will certainly admit, that if we have fourteen millions now in the treasury, at the next meeting of Congress, (in the winter session) and in case of war, if the people do consume as much as usual, ways and means will be found to introduce the articles on which the duties have heretofore been collected."

Now, sir, it is clear, from the showing even of this honorable gentleman, whose calculations are received with so much respect here, that whether there be peace, war or embargo, our resources are yet abundant, to carry us on, at least, until next winter; and as we are to meet again in three months it follows, that the present undigested project must be worse than useless.

To all this mass of evidence, against both the necessity and policy of laying this new duty, I have only to add a few observations to shew, that it will in its operation be both unequal and unjust.

It is well known that permanent duties, except on their first imposition are paid by the consumer; but whenever duties are to be of short duration, as in the present instance, or until the stocks of merchandize on hand, prior to the assessment of the duty are run off, the price does not rise in any ratio with the duty, and that of consequence the whole, or part of the duty, is thus much of loss to the merchant. This in a degree cannot be avoided; nor is it ever a subject of complaint, when due notice has been given of the intention to lay the duty. But if it be imposed, without notice, or giving time for preparation, then the interest of the merchant is sacrificed. The basis of all commerce is calculation—what calculation can be formed for distant enterprizes, when the data are perpetually shifting?—If a merchant rests on the stability of the laws of the government, and sends away his vessel, and at her return finds a new duty of 50 per cent imposed, which from the circumstances of it the consumer does not pay his whole calculations are defeated and he pockets a loss, instead of a profit for his industry.

Commerce is, very probably as well understood in England as any where. In that country, new duties on imports are imposed with great caution. Whenever contemplated the subject is generally a long time under consideration; sometimes hanging over from one session to another. The ministry make it a point frequently to consult committees of merchants, from most of the principal sea-ports in the kingdom.—The result is, the subject is well considered and when the duties are imposed, they are submitted to with cordiality and cheerfulness.

Mr. Pitt in the latter part of his life, always adopted this mode. He did not think it condescension to consult merchants on subjects with which they were better acquainted than himself. In the early part of his administration, he rashly imposed some additional and heavy duties on imported merchandize. The consequence was the revenue diminished and smuggling increased. With his characteristic vigor, he determined to stop it, and lined the coast with luggers, revenue cutters, and frigates. Still the revenue did not increase. He consulted the merchants, they told him the articles were taxed beyond their bearing. He manfully retraced his steps and took off the additional duties; and immediately smuggling did not pay its cost—his luggers, cutters, and frigates became useless, and the revenue advanced to its ancient standard. This is one among many memorable instances that might be adduced to show that an unwise augmentation is very far from producing an increase of revenue.

There is another view of the subject, on which I shall say a few words. This new duty will operate as a bounty to monopolizers, forestallers and speculators. Gentlemen are not aware of the avidity with which mercantile men have regarded the proceedings of this session. I am told that within half an hour after a question was taken about a fortnight since in the other house, ten expresses started for different parts of the U. S.

It is notorious that English and India goods, and most articles of foreign merchandize in the U. S. have been bought up by speculators. It is now in the hands of a few persons. By passing this law you discourage new importations, and enable the present holders to grind the poor, by extorting high prices for the articles they hold, from a want of competition in the market.

From all these views of the subject, and from the sentiments I have quoted from the President, Mr. Gallatin, and gen. Smith, it is apparent that this measure is both unnecessary, unwise and impolitic.

I am unwilling, sir, to take up the time of the Senate, but however unavailing may be the efforts of my friends and myself, I wish to have it recorded, that I was neither ignorant of the very injurious operation of this bill upon my constituents, nor unwilling to endeavor to prevent it. I therefore ask the indulgence of the Senate, that the ayes and noes may be taken, when this question is decided.

## Cleaning Streets.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That the subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for cleaning the streets for one year. The proposals to be in writing, and sealed, and handed in on or before the 28th instant.

JAMES M. McREA.

March 21.

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *March* 17.

### *Latest from France.*

In yesterday's Gazette, we gave from verbal information, several important articles received from passengers in the Batavian, from Rochelle. It will be recollected, that she made her escape from the above port on the night of the 14th of January.

The editors of the New York Gazette were yesterday favored with Paris papers to the 27th of Dec. inclusive, and with the perusal of several commercial letters of recent date.

The Paris papers (*Journal Dusoir*) of the 24th, 25th and 26th of December, contain the 17th, 18th and 19th bulletins of the grand army in Spain—all the preceding bulletins having already reached us through former channels. We had them down to the 16th, by the dispatch ship Union, arrived at Philadelphia. The bulletins now before (the three last) contain nothing of moment. The last of them is dated at Madrid on the 13th of Dec. and gives an account of the surrender of Rosas, with 2000 prisoners.

We also understand, from the passengers in the Batavian, that the bulletins from the grand army in Spain, were considered by the enlightened part of the nation, as mere fabrications, intended to amuse the ignorant. It was known at Rochelle, that the French army made three distinct attacks on Madrid, and suffered immense loss, before it surrendered. The roads from Spain into France, were continually crowded with waggons of sick and wounded on their return; and it was believed, that Bonaparte had not lost less than 100,000 men since he commenced hostilities against Spain. So unpopular was the present war in France, and such was the general distress, that the best informed people were seriously apprehensive of another revolution.

Our informants further add, that the story about the destruction of the English troops, was a mere fabrication, said to be founded on a letter from Bayonne.

It must be extremely mortifying to every American, and must rouse the enmity of every man who has the least pretensions to American feelings, to hear of the cruelties practised upon our fellow citizens in France, whom chance has thrown upon her shores.

We learn from capt. Lindsay who came home passenger in the Batavian, (and we have heard it before) that the crews of all American vessels detained in France, are imprisoned, and are released *only* on condition of their entering on board French ships of war. We have seen a letter from a young gentleman of this city, who was out chief mate of the ship Holland Trader, capt. Sinclair. He states, that he was still in prison at Rochefort, and allowed nothing to subsist on, but bread and water!

It will recur to our readers that captain Sinclair, the commander of the Holland Trader, was also imprisoned in France; and that he made his escape in disguise, got on board the ship Bordeaux, and arrived some time since at Philadelphia—and it is a pleasing reflection, that he is now with his family in this city—for his escape had so incensed the French, that immediately after it was discovered that he had gone off *twelve thousand francs* reward was offered by the government for his apprehension!!

It was mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, that dispatches were received in the Batavian from Mr. Armstrong for our government. These dispatches were *entrusted* to the care of capt. Bunker, a passenger in the Batavian—entrusted by whom? They were handed to capt. B. by the infamous captain *Haley*, on the 21st December with this particular injunction, that if the vessel on board of which he took his passage, was captured by a British cruizer, he must sink or destroy the dispatches, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

We learn from another passenger, that Bonaparte, by a decree, dated the 6th of October last, (but which was not, till lately, published) has declared TUNIS a free port, permitting Tunisian vessels, on paying a small duty, to enter the ports of his imperial majesty—The Milan and Berlin decrees are thus declared not in force against Tunis.

The British prize officer, who arrived in the Batavian, it will be recollected, was put on board from the Comet frigate on the 16th January. He informs, that about the 7th January, they spoke a cutter in the Channel, and learned from her that admiral Mitchell had fallen in with the Toulon fleet—and that he had taken two ships of the line and sunk two others.

It is also stated by one of the passengers (but for the accuracy of which we are doubtful) that no American vessel, that might obtain permission to sail, would be permitted to clear out, unless heavy bonds were first given, that she would not violate the American Embargo Laws.

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The 18th Bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 12—This Bulletin commences with a disgraceful Philippic against the central Junta, and an infamous libel aspersing the character of Florida-Blanca, and Lorenzo Calvo, (called an humble grocer of Saragossa) who, in a few months had the title of excellency; and, one Tilly, formerly condemned to the gallies for theft, younger brother of the noted Gesman, who acted a celebrated part under Robespierre, in the reign of terror. These men are said to govern, exclusively, the Junta.

When on the 11th, the general of division, Lassalle, in pursuit of the enemy, had arrived at Tallavera de la Reina, where the English had remained in triumph ten days before, announcing their intention to succor the capital, a frightful spectacle presented itself to the eyes of the French. A dead body, dressed in the uniform of a Spanish general, was suspended on a gallows, pierced with a thousand balls. It was general Don Benito St. Juan, whom his soldiers, in their panic terror, and to cover with a pretext their cowardice, had thus disgracefully sacrificed. They stopped at Talavera only to take breath, and torture their unfortunate general, who, during a whole day, gave employment to their atrocious barbarity.

Talavera is a beautiful town situated in a valley on the Tagus, and in a fertile country.

His majesty has appointed the Polish col. Konopka, a commandant of the Legion of Honor.

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At a sitting of the municipal body of Madrid, the 9th of Dec. the Corrigedor presented a most bombastic and fulsome address to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, imploring, in the most abject and servile manner, the protection of the conqueror Napoleon, for the citizens of Madrid generally—also, his imperial pardon for all the inhabitants of the city and country, who have bore arms against the French.

His Majesty answered, that their condition would be prosperous and happy, if the inhabitants adhered, with good faith, to the constitution, and acknowledged, with sincerity, don Joseph Napoleon the First, for their lawful king; but in the contrary case, Spain should become a province of France.

Here follows a decree of his Majesty, dated the 12th of December, at the camp of Madrid, consisting of 20 articles; the object of which is, principally, to relieve the poorer classes of society from burthensome taxes and personal services. By articles 1 and 2, the taxes called *servage and colonate* are abolished in all the states composing the duchy of Berg and Cleves. The ci-devant Serfs, as well as the other inhabitants of said duchy, are to enjoy civil rights in all their plenitude.

By art. 3, are abolished, the duty of domesticity; the duty of manumission, and enfranchisement; the mortuary duty; the corvees; manuel, transport, and all other personal services, &c.

A decree of the emperor Napoleon, dated at the camp of Madrid, 13th Dec. prohibits the alienation of different branches of taxes, and orders the holders of rights and titles to such impositions, to pay the same into the royal treasury.

Another decree of the same date abolishes throughout Spain all judiciary tribunals of the Lords. No other but the Royal jurisdiction now remains.

—

Counter-Admiral Savary, commander of the legion of honor, who distinguished himself by three descents on Ireland, died the latter end of Nov. at Mauze.

—

An article dated Vienna, Dec. 5, states, that the French embassador at *that* court had celebrated in the most splendid manner, the anniversary of the coronation of his sovereign, and of the battle of Austerlitz, in a banquet, to which were invited all the members of the diplomatic body from friendly and allied countries, and strangers of distinction. Among the guests was count Metternich, the Austrian embassador for France.

—

We have been favored with an Antigua paper of the 14th ult. It contains an account of the operations of the Brish army at Martinique down to the 6th, which is similar to that published in this Gazette a few days since, from St. Croix papers to the same date. The following is all that is new from Antigua.

ANTIGUA, *Nov.* 14.

There is, we understand, a late Barbadoes paper in town, which contains the articles of capitulation concluded at Cayenne. The most prominent features are, that Sidney Smith, who, it appears co-operated with the Portuguese in the reduction of the place has undertaken to convey Victor Hugues and his troops to Europe, to be regularly exchanged; the French on their part engaging not to serve for a twelvemonth after such exchange.

A valuable French brig was brought in here this morning, by H. M's brig Express which in company with the Pultusk, had chased her in, and then cut her out from under the guns of fort Louis in Guadaloupe.

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# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY*, MARCH 22.

*For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

In the National Intelligencer of yesterday, the manner and terms used to convey to the American people, information as to the contents of the dispatches just brought from France, are calculated in my opinion, to excite in the American bosom, the most gloomy sensations. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, that paper was considered as the medium through which the executive communicated to the people that small portion of information as to the progress of his negotiations abroad, which he thought them entitled to, and it was sent forth in a shape better calculated to delude, than enlighten their minds. But when that gentleman retired from the government a hope was fondly indulged, that his successor when left to himself, would have exhibited to his distracted country, that *a change* has taken place in the American administration. As yet we have looked in vain for any smypton of such change, and I confess that the communication to which I have adverted, has tended to damp the ardor of my hopes. On the arrival of the Union, a few days ago, we were informed that our affairs with France had undergone no change, and that Great Britain had so modified her orders in council, as to do away our complaining on the subject of *tribute*, on which so much eloquence was displayed by our wigwam orators in Congress and elsewhere.—This was, it is true, under existing circumstances, a concession of but little substantial importance, yet it had an air of courtesy and evinced a regard to our feelings, which went to shew, that where they could concede to us, without weakening the force of their system against their enemy, we might expect to find a spirit of conciliation to prevail.—We have now an arrival from Bordeaux, bringing dispatches from Paris to 27th Dec. And how does the National Intelligencer announce the contents of those dispatches. Truly before he will venture to inform us that the French tyrant remains inexorable to our entreaties, and lest we should for a moment forget the British orders in council, in our indignation against France, he prefaces his intelligence from France, with the following paragraph on the subject of the Union.

"From the dispatches brought by the "Union it is distinctly ascertained, we understand, that the British orders in coun"cil, will be extended to our trade with "Russia and Denmark, precisely as to our "trade with France."

We are then informed of dispatches received from France, and their contents are mentioned in the following terms:

"From the information we have been a"ble to collect, it seems manifest that there "is no disposition in the French cabinet, "under existing circumstances, to relax its "decrees against neutral commerce. We "would indeed rather infer, that it is *actu*"*ated by kindred feelings with the British* "*government, which would seem from the* "*preceding information, to be heightening* "*instead of mitigating, the rigor of her or*"*ders.*

Thus his accounts of French tyranny, are made to begin and end with England. Are these communications to be deemed official—I trust in God they are not. Where, let me ask, is the *heightening* of the British orders in the interdiction of our trade with Russia and Denmark. Was it not well understood before, that the British Flag being excluded from the ports of those nations, that they were of course embraced by the British blockading decrees? This intelligence must have been meant for other purposes than to inform our merchants, who are not very much inclined to send their vessels to the ports of either of those nations, or of any other, where French Embargo laws would be made to entangle them, and from whence there is no return. I must however, continue to indulge the hope, that the National Intelligencer is still to be considered as Mr. Jefferson's paper, and that if the President shall establish an official press, his communications for the public information, will be dictated by the spirit of an American, and given in a plain, candid and impartial form, exempt from those "false facts" of which his predecessor somewhere speaks, and of the deceptive glosses and colourings of a political juggler.

AN OBSERVER.

—

Mr. Coles, who goes out bearer of despatches to France, and Mr. Reed, of the navy, who goes on a similar mission to England, have left this city for N. York, whence they will sail in the Mentor and Pacific.

[*Monitor.*

—

The ship Two Marys, Riley, of N. York, and brig Edward, Lewis, Philadelphia, were both condemned, at Paris, on the 21st Dec. with their cargoes, for having MET with a British cruiser.

—

The ship Two Marys, Capt. Riley, which vessel has been sequestered in Nantz for 12 months, in consequence of her having been boarded by a British cruiser, was condemned together with her cargo, on 21st December, by the council of prizes at Paris.

—

*A splendid Entertainment*, in honor of the Minority in Congress, was given in New-York, on Tuesday the 14th, at the Tontine Coffee-House. Cornelius Ray, Esq. presided; and Richard Varick, Esq. and Gen. Stevens, officiated as Vice Presidents.

The room was elegantly decorated with Portraits and Emblematical Paintings:—among the former, the portraits of *Washington* and *Hamilton* held the most conspicuous stations. In the centre of the room was a pillar, with the figures '76 inscribed on each of the four sides; bearing a Gold Eagle on the top; and supported by the Genii of America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

As it was understood that the Hon. Mr. Pickering, the Hon. Mr. Hillhouse, and other Eastern Members were on their passage from Amboy to this city, the Dinner was delayed until 6 o'clock. About half an hour after the company were seated at the tables, their distinguished guests were announced at the door, and were conducted to the head of the room, amidst the music of the band and the animated cheers of the assembly.

Soon after the arrival of the Guests, a curtain, which had been extended on the front of the room, was withdrawn, exhibiting to the surprize and admiration of the company a large and elegant emblematical Painting, [executed by Mr. Holland,] of which the following are the outlines:—

In the centre, the figure of Commerce—on the right hand the FEDERAL SHIP WASHINGTON, taking in a cargo—in the fore ground two boys, one bearing a Cornu copæ, the other receiving from it the fruits of the earth—in the back ground, a beautiful and distinct landscape, representing Agriculture—on the top of the whole piece, the American Eagle hovering over the figure of Commerce, bearing in his mouth a scroll with the following appropriate inscription:

"*I am not the advocate of wrong doers, to whatever country they may belong—whether Emperors or Kings, or the* Administrators of a Republic; *JUSTICE is my aim—TRUTH is my guide; and wherever she points the way, I shall not fear to go.*"

The above is a quotation from one of Mr. Pickering's able speeches in the National Senate against the Embargo system, wherein he proves with the spirit of a patriot and the wisdom of a Solon, the deleterious French influence which had poisoned our public councils and laid prostrate the honor and prosperity of our degraded country.

Among the members of Congress present, were Mr. Dana and Mr. Davenport, of Connecticut, Mr. Livermore, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gardenier and Mr. Livingston, of this state.

The greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed throughout the entertainment. The dinner was excellent, and served in the best style. The music was unusually good; a number of appropriate songs were sung; and after the regular toasts were drank, the following, among other Volunteers, were given:

*By col. Pickering.*

Lines to property, but no distinction of interest or limits to affection and principle between New England and New York.

*By Mr. Hillhouse.*

The permanent UNION of these states.

*By Mr. Davenport.*

An infinite number of *Slaves*, not equal to the unit of a FREEMAN, an axiom in a government by representatives.

*By Mr. Dana.*

The Union of Americans, on American principles.

*By Mr. Gardenier*, after Mr. Pickering retired.

TIMOTHY PICKERING—*A rock on which the storm may beat.*

*By Robert Le Roy Livingston.*

The Spirit of Seventy-Six—it appears before us in manly characters—before it ceases to exist, may it appear in blood.

—

*Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a merchant in New-York, received per the Batavian, dated 16th December.*

"The American ship Batavian, expected to obtain permission to sail from La-Rochelle in ballast, as soon as the existing embargo shall be taken off there, serves as a conveyance to the present letter. I shall say nothing about politics, too dangerous a topic in a country like this. Our armies have advanced again into Spain:—Madrid has capitulated: the remainder you will see by the public newspapers.—Trade here is nearly at a stand, and this once brilliant, happy city, on the brink of ruin. Never at any former period have brandies or wines been offered for sale at lower rates than at this moment. Indeed at present prices neither distiller nor wine-holder clears his culturing expences; and the quantity on hand is such, that even a partial navigation would raise the prices very little.

"The holders of colonial produce, particularly those who have speculated at the high prices, find themselves most cruelly disappointed, and fare still worse, if possible, than the land-holders. Many partial and unlooked for arrivals from our West-India Islands, the possibility of their being followed by others, the decrease of consumption, but chiefly the pressing pecuniary wants felt by people in general, independent of the ever varying measures of a government, which ever shapes its course by the success of its armies only, have already disheartened many, and prevent monied men either from relieving the needy, or from venturing on such precarious commodities themselves; and although prices have already dropt 50 per cent. from what they were 6 months ago, yet the produce remains dull, and it is thought will not come round until they shall be again at the usual rates in common times. Immense fortunes are lost by colonial produce, and our own ship owners, who have been so sanguine in their expectations, will not clear their outfits at the usual rates, not to mention the extraordinary hazards they have run."

---


For New York & Rhode Island,

*(To sail on Friday next.)*

The elegant PACKET SLOOP,

TRYPHENIA;

For passage only (having the best accommodations) apply to Capt. Simmons on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

March 22. 3t

☞ Mr. *Generes* has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his LAST BALL will be on Thursday Evening next, 23d instant.

March 21. 3t

SEINE CORK.

—

A small quantity of FINE SEINE CORK for sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

M eot

*Lost or Mislaid,*

FIVE SHARES OF STOCK in the Bank of Potomack, Nos. 4005 to 4009, inclusive, issued to the subscriber the 10th Dec 1804, and by him transferred to James Nutt & Co. the 18th Sept. 1806. The subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the same to the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomack.

Mark Butts.

March 22. law3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

*At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,*

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

*A Mulatto Boy for Sale.*

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

## BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

*B. Hill & J. Ball*

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are e quested to furnish materials they will be f the first quality.

February 17. d3m

## NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. *Elisha Janney* has authorised me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferriages until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers.—I will also accommodate travellers with a plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Wm. C. Newton.

March 20. eotf

N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince-street, Alexandria. W. C. N.

## A NEW WORK,

*For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book-Store, King-street Alexandria,*

The private life of WASHINGTON,

With a great number of original anecdotes,

*By M. L. WEEMS,*

Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and, for fifteen years, the intimate of the grey-hair'd veterans of the last century, who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

*Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated* CARLISLE, *Jan.* 19th, 1809.

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great. You have combined, with great felicity, the ~~[illegible]~~ the *pleasant*: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With a sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistable. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of *character*, not on a *parade day*, but as independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that alone which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, your's,

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

☞ Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

## A NEW WORK.

## *THE DROWN'D WIFE.*

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss *Polly Middleton*, who after bestowing herself, with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drown'd by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Findley was executed, at Edgfield Court-house, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents.

Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

*Criticism on this work by that celebrated American Historian, Dr. David Ramsay, S. C. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.*

"No man can read this *pamphlet*, without having his *visible faculties* often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of *vice* and respect for *virtue* increased. The writer has the art of blending *instruction* with *amusement*. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsomeness of his manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness.

DAVID RAMSAY."

## FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice well cured BACON.

*Apply to*

Jacob Heineman,

West End,

## Joseph Mandeville,

*CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

*AND OFFERS FOR SALE,*

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northe: Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

*A NEW WORK,*

ENTITLED,

## THE MANUAL

OF THE

*FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT*

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

## DICTIONARY

OF

*THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,*

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

*Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

## HAMILTON's ELIXIR

*FOR COUGHS.*

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the U. S.) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obsinate Coughs, Asthmas and approaching Consumptions.—Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A *single trial will prove* that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the toughvicid phlegm or mucur, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectuallya nd permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for he sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### Select Recommendations.

*Philadelphia, August* 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptons evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir,

GEO. BENNER, junior,

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past, enjoyed without interruption.

*From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

ALSO,

*Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellency's of this infallible cure for the Itch, over every other, are, the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever

HAHNS' TRUE AND GENUINE

*GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,*

An infallible remedy for Corns, spedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

*The Genuine Persian Lotion,*

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

*Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.*

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,

*Widow of the late Proprietor.*

March 14.

## John Gardner Ladd,

*Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—*

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1. d.

## *George-Town and Alexandria* Turnpike Road.

THE Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress "Authorising the making of a Turnpike Road from Mason's Causeway to Alexandria," hereby give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, at William O'Neal's, near the West market, in the City of Washington, and at Caton's tavern, in Alexandria, and kept open from 10 o'clock, at noon until 4 o'clock, P. M.

John Mason,
David Wiley,
Henry Foxall,
John Cox,
John W. Bronaugh.

Georgetown, (Ca.) March 11. 2awt29th

The act of Congress authorises the subscription of two hundred shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each, at the time of subscription—the residue to be paid in instalments.

Those who would subscribe by an agent must use the following form.

I do hereby authorise and empower to subscribe for me in my name for shares of Georgetown and Alexandria Turnpike Stock, under the act of Congress "authorising the making of a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria."